Skull: length from front of interparietal to tip of nasals 3·4; greatest breadth 20·3; nasals, length 16·7, least breadth 3, greatest breadth 5; interorbital breadth 7; tip to tip of post-orbital processes 7·8; intertemporal breadth 7·2; palate breadth 12; combined lengths of $ms.^{1-3}$ 7·2.

Hab. San Pablo, S.W. Colombia, alt. 1500 m.

Type B.M. no. 98. 9. 5. 2. Collected by Gustav Hopke, March 29, 1897.

The only species with which *M. phœa* could be confused is Tomes's *Didelphys Waterhousei*, and that is distinctly stated both by collector and describer to have a complete pouch, and the figure of its skull shows that it has well-marked triangular postorbital processes.

Herr Hopke obtained two quite similar examples of *M. phœa* (both females), one of them with four young attached to its mammæ.

V.—*Description of a new Scale-Insect of the Genus* Walkeriana. By E. E. Green, F.E.S.

[Plate V.]

The specimens referred to in this paper were received some time ago at the British Museum, and as the species appeared to be new, I asked Mr. Green to furnish me with a description of it. This he has kindly done, and I have now much pleasure in submitting it for publication.—Chas. O. Waterhouse.

Walkeriana Andreæ, sp. n. (Pl. V.)

Adult (?) female (fig. 1) oval, convex above, with the median dorsal area slightly depressed. The whole body closely covered with granular waxy matter. Complete marginal and a dorso-lateral series of stout, bluntly tapering, dense waxy processes, those on the anterior third of the body directed forwards, the others backwards. Of these processes there are 27 in the marginal series (13 on each side and 1 from the posterior extremity) and 13 or 14 on each side in the dorso-lateral series. From between the marginal processes and from their truncate ends spring delicate silky filaments. Colour of denuded body of dried insect dark reddish brown, but this is entirely concealed above by the close covering of fulvous-white waxy matter, and below it is obscured by a thinner covering of whitish powder. Antennæ 8-jointed,

eighth longest, as long as second and third together; commencing with the longest, the antennal formula will be:— 8, 3, 2, 1, (4, 5, 6), 7; each joint with a ring of stout hairs near the distal edge, except the eighth, which has similar hairs scattered irregularly over its surface and two very much longer ones on one side (fig. 3). Eye (fig. 7) prominent, conical. Legs stout, with scattered hairs and spines; a very long hair on trochanter. Foot (fig. 6) with stout curved claw; digitules four, simple tapering bristles. Tibia a little shorter than femur; tarsus less than half length of tibia. Rostral apparatus situated between first and second pairs of legs. Skin on under surface with numerous stout hairs, which are longest and whip-like on the space between antennæ and rostrum. Each hair has a small transparent collar round its base and is mounted on a prominent tubercle (fig. 4, *b*). Skin on dorsal surface thickly studded with tubular spines, stout hairs, and glandular pores of several forms (figs. 4, 5). The tubular spines are especially massed on definite tracts corresponding with the dorsal and marginal processes (fig. 2). The basal third or fourth of each spine is rather abruptly widened; the distal part slightly curved and tapering to a blunt point (fig. 4, *a*). Each spiniferous tract has a well-defined border, marked by a line of small pores with prominent thickened rims and cross-shaped orifices (fig. 5, *a*); and the marginal tracts enclose central spaces bearing a few whip-like collared hairs (fig. 4, *b*) and specialized glandular pores with very prominent rims, each with a broad duct leading down into the body for a short distance, their orifices oblong and transversely constricted (fig. 4, *c*). Scattered over the dorsal surface are other glandular pores having prominent rounded rims, with depressed centre and circular orifice (fig. 5, *b*). Anal aperture surrounded by a dense cluster of stout tapering hairs converging to the centre.

The largest of the specimens under examination measures, exclusive of waxy appendages, 8×5 millim.

Cast skins of the younger stages show a double median dorsal series of incurved waxy processes. The marginal processes are longer and more tapering than in the adult.

It is possible that the specimens under examination are immature. There is no sign of an ovisac, nor were any embryos observed in the bodies of the insects. The small number of antennal joints also is unusual for an adult Monophlebid.

Habitat on bark of unidentified tree, Congo, Africa. Col-

lected by the late Mr. G. L. E. Andreæ, to whom the species has been dedicated.

Signoret founds his Monophlebid genus *Walkeriana* upon a single species from Ceylon, *W. floriger* of Walker. He has made the generic description so minute and close, including even colour and relative lengths of antennal and crural joints &c., that it is really more suitable for specific use, and would exclude anything but the typical species. I think it advisable to widen the generic characters, to admit what are evidently specifically allied insects. I have at least four other species from Ceylon that I propose to place in this genus.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Female insect, dorsal view, showing waxy processes as in life.
Fig. 2. Ditto after maceration, showing spiniferous tracts.
Fig. 3. Antenna.
Fig. 4. Part of one of the marginal spiniferous tracts, showing (*a*) tubular spines, (*b*) collared hair, (*c*) glandular pores.
Fig. 5. Part of skin, showing (*a*) glandular pores from border of spiniferous tract, (*b*) larger pores with circular orifices.
Fig. 6. Foot.
Fig. 7. Eye.

VI.—*Note on the Genus* Grammatodon, *Meek and Hayden.*

By H. Woods, M.A.

The genus *Grammatodon* was founded by Meek and Hayden on a species of "*Arca*" from the Jurassic of the Black Hills. The name, with a reference to the type species, was published in 1860, but no diagnosis of the genus was given until 1864. The type species is *Arca* (*Cucullæa*) *inornata*, Meek and Hayden, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1858, p. 51.

In their description the authors state that *Grammatodon* is closely allied to *Macrodon*, Lycett. The type of the latter genus (*Cucullæa hirsonensis*, d'Archiac) differs from most of the other species in having the umbones placed very anteriorly. After comparing *Grammatodon* with a number of species of *Macrodon*, I am unable to detect any differences which could be regarded as of generic importance, and I consider that the two forms are identical.

It was pointed out by Meek and Hayden that the name *Macrodon* had been previously used by Müller (1842) for a genus of fishes (Characinidæ), and they proposed to substitute for it *Parallelodon*; this name has been adopted by some